The People's Press.

VOL. XXII. SALEM, N. C., JANUARY 29, 1874. NO. 5.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

Select Miscellany.

HUSBAND OR CHILD.

No other axe resounded through the forest with such a clear and decided ring as that wielded by Thomas; none other so sure of its aim, while raised between sky and its destined rest.

His voice was the most cheerful and his carol the merriest that reverberated in the beautiful woodland that extended through the Rhineland to the borders of Holland.

Wherever his hands were employed, the work was accomplished in half the time. "The merry Thomas," "the magnificent Thomas," "the industrious Thomas" were the names given him by the people far and wide; and when he married and became the father of a son he was jollier than ever.

His wife seemed to partake of his spirit and his boy gave promise of becoming just such a happy soul. The whole neighborhood were happy in the harmonious life of this joyous trio, while each derived a particular pleasure in witnessing the felicity of the other. But suddenly the lightning flash of circumstances penetrated this happy home.

One bright morning, axe in hand, he stood beside a fallen tree, while his wife and son stood near, ready to gather the fragments, and they were no mean chips that fell beneath Thomas' stroke.

High over his head the glittering steel was raised, and as his glance noted the reflected ray of sunshine following it, he shouted merrily, "Wife, see'st thou my meteor? Hui! is it not verily like the flash of one?" But the shining metal and its active meteoric light did not disappear within the wood. Glancing lightly over the bark it entered Thomas' foot, and there was no time for useless tears. The wife's grieving heart did not vent itself in idle lamentations, but questioned how was she to get her husband home?

The other laborers had not arrived. Thomas was always the first at work, as now he was also the first to regain his cheerfulness to encourage wife and child in this trial. A spring near supplied water to wash the wound that proved to be severe, and the manly little Anton divested himself of his shirt to bind it up with.

This carefully done, Thomas set his big white teeth firmly together, rose, grasping with one hand the shoulder of his boy, and supported on the other side by his wife, he ordered, "March quick! the house is not such a long way off, then all will be well."

Taking the shortest route home obliged them to cross over a railroad track. Although this was a forbidden road for pedestrians, they considered it the best in this emergency. But here misfortune overwhelmed them in terrible earnest.

At the first step the sufferer caught his wounded foot in the rail, stumbled, and fell, throwing his little boy into the middle of the road, breaking the little fellow's leg.

A helpless, living mass, they lay there, and before both could be rescued from their perilous bed, the steaming roaring monster of the road came tearing down upon them, leaving their boy a mangled, bleeding corpse the next instant before them.

Such was the story told by Thomas and his wife to the horrified and sympathizing people.

But there must have been something singular and mysterious connected with this mournful event that remained untold—a secret within their own hearts, for, in spite of repeated endeavors to have the story told again, they would always answer, "You have heard it once," while a shudder of horror followed at the remembrance.

I left no pains untried to ingratiate myself in their favor and obtain their confidence. Not only curiosity was excited, but I had a real psychological interest in the matter, and I acknowledge just the least suspicion of something foul; a criminal secret, possibly an accident, that required but little light to lead these people back to happiness.

It is unnecessary to explain how I brought it about. Suffice it to say that one day, in presence of her husband, Frau Thomas unburdened her sadly oppressed heart to me in this wise:

"After the birth of our child I was a great deal happier and loved Thomas better than ever when he was at my side, but I could also enjoy his absence, and not watch window and door constantly if he chanced to remain away longer than usual. I used to tease him frequently and say: 'Somebody is welcome to steal you, now I've got my baby.' He would laugh at me then, saying: 'Well, if you have no further use for me, all right,' and playfully leave the room as if in dreadful anger, and bang the door. But I knew he was only in fun, and laughed as if I did not care. Nevertheless my heart grew sad and was disturbed until his face again appeared at the door, and he would laugh at me with those great white teeth and say: 'Husband or child, which?' Then I quickly replied: 'Husband, oh! the husband!'

"But it was so queer, for just as soon as he was with me again, my spirit for teasing returned and I would say:

"'I think it is the child, after all.'

"Then he would take the boy from my breast and dance him joyfully up and down, and say, 'You are right!'

"Then he would give me a good kiss, and thus our little 'jars' were never quarrels, and ended in perfect contentment."

She gazed for a moment silently before her, while Thomas sat nodding his head silently,

"You see," she continued, "it is necessary to tell you all this. If it does seem foreign to the real subject, it belongs to it, for it became a matter of most heart-rending thoughts to us afterward. This question asked in a joke, became a frightful fact."

The poor woman was so overcome she could scarcely continue, and her eyes turned a mute appeal for help toward her husband, but he only shook his head mournfully, making a motion with his hand as if to bid her speak on, looking into her eyes lovingly, as if to cheer her.

"Well, the story we told at the time of the accident was true in every particular, up to our arrival at the railroad track. There it was a little different, and we hesitated in giving the exact manner of the horrid occurrence. We have never fully understood ourselves why. It would have been better; I think, if we had not made a secret of it: much of this weary shadow that has clouded our lives would move away, had we talked it over with another person. That is why we give you our confidence now, hoping an intelligent, right-minded man like yourself will advise and judge if I have erred.

"It happened thus: As my Anton and I led father toward the track I imagined I heard the locomotive, but I could see nothing as a heavy fog lay on the ground, and I supposed that the monster was far away from us and the moments were precious. My poor Thomas was suffering terribly, saying his foot was burning like caustic, and it was only a step and we would be over, and had Thomas not had the misfortune to stumble we would have crossed safely.

"They both lay in the middle of the road, Anton to the right of me and Thomas to the left, and in that instant their startled cry and the shrieking roar of the iron monster fell on my ear, and through the dense fog I saw his burning, greedy eye fastened on my dear ones, while the fiery sparks were thickly scattered about, as if hell itself had been opened to devour them.

"Oh! if I live a thousand years, the horror of that moment will remain, as I realized I could save one of them, only one!

Ah! sir! human nature may be subject to a million different distressing heartaches and mental struggles, but heap them all into a lifetime, it is as nothing compared with what I endured in a few seconds.

"I have often wondered since how it was possible the mind could comprehend so much while subject to such intolerable suffering and fright, as now, thought after thought flashed through my brain in so short a time.

"My mother-heart yearned for my child, and I seemed to grasp it, while the hand of God Himself seemed to hold me towards Thomas. I thought was he not thine before the child? Did you not swear at the altar never to forsake him? It seemed then as if I loved him best; he was more useful on earth. Then I thought oh! horrible raven mother! to desert your child! But the thing was upon us. I heard men's voices warning through the mist. It was as if they tried to stop it, but failed. It cut the darkness and rushed toward us; with one bound I turned from my child, grasped my husband, and, with the strength of a giantess, raised him off the track, and turned, but the awful monster had passed, leaving me the crushed remains of my child."

She stopped short, as if suddenly frozen in body and soul. Her husband trembled in every limb, clutching at his beard as if it could steady him. I sat a speechless witness of that fearful grief. My sympathy had no words; my eyes must have told them how deeply I entered with them into this touching history.

Thomas recovered himself first. Going to his wife he tenderly placed his arm around her. She started with the magnetic touch, looked up at him, and then at me, as if waiting for me to pass my judgment.

I could only take her hand between my own and say:

"Poor, poor mother! Noble woman! Righteous wife!"

At this, her eyes beamed as if suddenly relieved of a dark veil; a flush of genuine happiness spread over her face, and the whole countenance of the woman changed from a sluggish horror into that of incomparable relief.

Thomas stretched his hand toward me; his eyes flashing with joy, his head erected with manly pride, and for the first time in years his broad, shining teeth appeared through a smile once more.

"God reward your kind heart and good words, sir," she cried. "It seems as if we dared be happy again!"

She embraced her husband, looked lovingly up to him, and asked softly:

"Do you think so, Thomas?"

"Just so, just so, wife." He could scarcely articulate the words for the emotion that conquered him now. Hot tears fell on his wife's hands and face; she, too, sobbed and wept with him. They were the first tears. None were shed during that horrible time.

"You see what it was that changed me so, all these years, sir. The question constantly appeared before me: Have you not committed an unpardonable sin against your own flesh and blood? I could find no rest. My peace was gone forever, and I told Thomas never again would I dare become a mother—"

A deep flush mantled her face, and she paused. I thought here was the time to advise and restore harmony to the distressed family. I said reproachfully to her: "You appear only to think of yourself, Fraulein Thomas. Do you not suppose your husband has also suffered all those years the same as yourself?" She looked at me astonished, and rather abashed replied:

"Of course he was miserable to see me so, but, as he could not help me, he let me alone."

"Now, Frau Thomas, we have the secret, and that is where you have been unjust, and wronged your husband. You daily exhibited regret that his life had been saved at so great a sacrifice to yourself. It left him in more uncertainty regarding your love for him, and can you blame him if he did not think his life too dearly bought? It was noble in him not to reproach you for saving his at the cost of the one dearer to you. Is it not so, Thomas?"

"Truly, you have read my feelings better than I could have explained them. Frequently my heart seemed to break when I realized what you have said, but I could not blame her when she had done so much for me."

The woman's face was a study. Embarrassment, regret, perplexity—all appeared, until for very shame she cast herself upon her husband's breast begging his pardon.

It was his turn to be embarrassed now, and it was really touching to see the man act as if he had done something very foolish.

I then left them confident in their future happiness, and so it proved. In time another child came to bless the sorely-tried mother's heart, but never again the question, "Husband or child?"

Remarkable Escape from a Terrible Death.

In the northern part of the city lives a carpenter, with his family, who are natives of France, and have been in this country about eight years. One of their children is a little girl named Mary, and the subject of this singular story. The child was born in Paris, and was eleven years old on the 26th day of June last. She speaks French, German and English fluently, and in conversation exhibits uncommon intensity of mental action and vividness of mental vision. She is of fair complexion and very beautiful, with lustrous eyes, and sunny hair, and a look of spiritual maturity in her countenance. She has sometimes said that she could see the forms of persons who have died, and as her sincerity could not be doubted, this occasioned some alarm in the minds of her parents.

The health of the child has not been good for several months, and on Saturday morning three weeks ago, she startled her mother by saying that she could see her dead sister Louise, who came near her in an angel form and spoke to her, telling her that she would make her well so that she would never be sick any more. Her mother tried to persuade her to dismiss the subject from her mind, but she could not stop talking, and continued describing her sister, saying that she was standing near dressed in pure white, her face bright and shining, her hair illumined with silver light, and golden dew drops dripping from her wings. She could also see her dead brother, who came close to her sister's side. While talking her strength gave way, and she sank away as in death.

The worst forebodings of the parents had been realized, and they prepared the body for burial. No physician had been called, as they supposed that death had already fallen upon their child. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the apparent death occurred. The body was kept until Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, nearly thirty-six hours, during which time no sign of returning life had been noticed. The final look at the remains was taken, the coffin was sealed up and placed in the hearse, and the little cortege started for the grave, the parents following the hearse in a carriage.

After proceeding some distance and coming down on Third street, the quick ear of the saddened mother caught the echo of a familiar cry, and she gave expression to her suspicion that it came from the coffin of her child. Her suspicion was over-ruled, but in a few moments a second cry was heard, and in compliance with the wishes of the mother the hearse was stopped and the coffin drawn out. The struggles of what was supposed to be the lifeless body could now be plainly heard. The coffin was quickly opened and the child found to be alive to the amazement and unspeakable delight of the parents. In her struggles she had nearly torn from herself her death robes.

She was quickly taken from the coffin and carried into the house of a French lady at hand, where they bathed her in vinegar. She recovered her strength rapidly, and in a short time was taken to the home which she had left only a few hours before an apparent corpse. Since that time she has been as well as for the last few months. Her parents make every effort to keep her mind from reverting to the terrible episode in her young life, fearing that there is a fearful fascination in it for her.

She says that while others thought her dead she could feel their touch and hear distinctly all that was said, but could not move a single muscle or make the slightest sign. She knew when they dressed her for the coffin, when she was laid in it, and heard the terrible lid fastened down, but could not make a motion, and was utterly powerless until the hearse had gone some distance, when the physical forces were probably set in action again by the motion of the vehicle.

She describes with singular enthusiasm and power for one so young, the beatific sights that she saw while entranced, many different beings appearing to her in wonderful beauty.—*St. Josephs (Mo.) Gazette.*

The Whipping Post.

Our neighbor of the Franklin *Courier* takes the following correct view, we think, of the much abusad, but not enough used, whipping-post:

The old Mosaic law of administering 40 stripes save one, as a correction for some of the inconsistencies, which flesh is heir to, was thought by the English government a few years since, to be too harsh a means of punishment, and was denounced in both England and America, as a relic of the 'barbarous past.' So great was the cry against it that it was abolished in England, and afterwards in all the States of this Union except Virginia and Delaware. These two States have not yet abolished the *relic of barbarism* and as a consequence, the special and moral condition of both of these States is very fine.

The English government has found it necessary to re-adopt this old barbarous relic, in order to restrain a certain class of offenders. And the judges there are now congratulating themselves and the people upon the prospect of a better state of society to follow the restoration of the pillory.

We notice, too, that a portion of the Northern press which were strong for the abolishment of flogging as a means of punishment for crime, now recommend its restoration, as the most effectual restraint upon and correction of evil doers. We have all along been of the opinion that a good whipping post at every Court House, used when necessary, was worth all the penitentiaries that could be built by the whole American people in a century.

Butler Outwitted by a Woman and her Lawyer.

A Washington letter-writer says: For the past twenty years there has been a claim before Congress known as the "Atoche claim." Gen. Atoche, who presented the claim in person, was a handsome Mexican officer who suffered in some way during the Mexican war, and was compelled by Santa Anna to leave the country. His losses were secured to him when Mexico paid our government indemnity. I say it with regret, that when money once passes into the hands of the government, it is very hard to get it back again, for the policy seems to be to avoid the payment of every just debt if possible. Thus we see persons with indisputable claims spending a life-time in the vain effort of obtaining justice, and bequeathing the claim as a legacy to their children. Gen. Atoche has been dead for years, but his widow and two daughters survive. The eldest is the wife of Capt. Ammon, the most intimate friend of the President. Madame Atoche lives with Mrs. Ammon.

Before Congress adjourned last March, the Atoche claim was allowed, but when Mr. Jannin, her lawyer, went to the treasury to draw the money, Mr. Cushing and Gen. Butler were on hand with an attachment for their client, a wealthy Mexican named Randero.

Randero's claim covered the entire amount, near two hundred thousand dollars. After attaching the money it was necessary to allow a certain length of time to elapse before either party could draw the money. That especial day occurred about two weeks ago. The first persons who entered the treasury on that important day were Madame Atoche and her lawyer, who proceeded to the Auditor's office, where all the papers were ready to be signed. This was quickly done, and proceeding to the cashier's office, the money was duly counted, receipted and delivered. The parties left rejoicing. Two hours later, Mr. Cushing and Gen. Butler entered, expecting to carry off great piles of greenbacks. Imagine their consternation when told that the money was paid. I have heard that Gen. Butler made things lively, for when had he ever before been outwitted? He said that they did not come before 11 o'clock because he thought that, even if Madame Atoche got there at 9, it would take two hours to make out the papers. The question is, who was the friend that hinted to the auditor that it would be well to be prepared to receive Madame Atoche as soon as the office was opened for business? Mr. Jannin gets a fee of thirty thousand dollars, and Mr. Cushing and Gen. Butler are minus about that amount.

How Rich Men Began Life.

Marshall O. Roberts is the possessor of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and yet until he was twenty-five he did not have $100 he could call his own.

George Law, at forty-five, was a common daylaborer on the docks and at present counts his fortune at something like $10,000,000.

Alexander T. Stewart first bought a few laces at auction, and opened his way to success in a little dingy shop on Broadway, the site of the wholesale establishment.

Daniel Drew, in early life, was a cattle-driver at the munificent rate of 75 cents a day, and he has driven himself into an estate valued at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Staught, the noted sugar refiners, in their boyhood sold molasses candy, which their widowed mother made, at a cent a stick, and to-day they are probably worth from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 each.

Horace B. Claflin, the eminent dry goods merchant, is worth, it is estimated, from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. He commenced this world with nothing but energy, determination, and hope, and see how he has invested them!

Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with an old pirogue, running between Staten Island and carrying garden stores to market. With $2,000 and $3,000 raised from that source, he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises until he accumulated $50,000,000.

The Women of Ohio Suppressing the Liquor Traffic.

For some time past a vigorous temperance movement, chiefly led by women, has been in progress in a number of towns in Ohio with marked success. The plan is to visit the saloons, hold prayer-meetings in them, and by persuasion induce dealers to stop the business. At Wilmington popular feeling has been so fully aroused that it was reported that every drinking saloon is closed. At Sabida a like result has been reached. At Gallipolis a Temperance League was organized on Saturday last. A procession of eighty ladies visited the saloons, and by prayers and appeals endeavored to stop the traffic. At some houses the doors were closed against them, but they held their devotional exercises upon the steps. At one saloon, known as the "Robber's Roost" they purchased the entire stock, and emptied the liquors into the gutter amid rhe ringing of church bells and the cheers of the lookers-on. A temperance mass meeting there afterwards was thronged with people.

At New Vienna the same movement has been begun, meetings have been held daily, and one day was chosen for a round of calls upon saloon-keepers. All went smoothly until the ladies reached the saloon of one Van Pelt. Upon entering his den they were ordered to leave but declined and began their devotional exercises. During a prayer, when the leader uttered the words, "May the Lord baptize him with his Holy Spirit," the enraged Van Pelt seized a bucket of filthy water, and hurled the contents over them, saying, "G—d— you, I'll baptize you." He repeated his act without causing any interruption in the exercises, and finding dirty water of no avail, he began to throw beer upon the ladies until they were finally driven from his den thoroughly drenched. They finished their exercises outside his door, while he stood at the window denouncing them with horrible imprecations. Public indignation against him is fully aroused, and it is probable the men in the town will finish the work by the destruction of his place of business.

Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the aggregate receipts from all sources for the year ending June last, at $117,075,456. The receipts from distilled spirits for 1872, $49,475,516; for 1873, $52,099.371. Increase in the receipts from gallon tax over $11,000,000. Loss by reduction on stamps and repeal $8,000,000. Total production of spirits in taxable gallons to June 30,1873, $71,151,367.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were $34,386,302. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30,1872, there was a decrease of collections on manufactured tobacco of all descriptions of $1,172,917. There was an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff and cigars, in all their forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year, of $650,132. One hundred and sixteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds are given as the actual product of the year, so far as such products have been reported, and showing an increase over the annual production reported for the preceding fiscal year of 9,180,079 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was $1,807,134,646, showing an excess over the number reported for the preceding fiscal year of 279,328,674.

Terrible Storm in England.

The late extraordinary fog which prevailed over London and for fifty miles round St. Paul's for three days has been followed by heavy storms throughout England, culminating in a regular hurricane at Sheffield. From the violence of the wind a large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down in the city and many persons were killed. One immense chimney in falling crushed a building and steam boiler within it, and from the resulting explosion several persons were killed or wounded. Naturally enough, from this unusual and wholly unexpected visitation, great excitement prevailed in the city and dense crowds of frightened people filled the streets. The climate of England within the last fifty years has evidently been undergoing a great change. The numerous railroads intersecting the kingdom in every direction, the growth of manufacturing cities and the steady reduction of the area of the forest lands throughout the island have doubtless been among the causes operating therein to change the old regular order of the seasons and to give to England a climate of violent transitions, including the summer heats of New York and the opening winter storms of Nebraska. If so, then, within the limits of a century the change in her climate may become a question as important touching the future destiny of England as her shortened supplies of coal.—*New York Herald.*

A great part of Europe lives in constant peril of a deluge. The rise lately of the Neva, and the inundation of St. Petersburg, was only one type of what might happen at any time to the whole of Holland, and does occur every year in portions of France and Italy.—In Holland, a leak may be sprung at any moment in the great ocean's dykes of sand wattled with the roots of trees and grass. A spring tide driven by northwest winds has more than once brought on serious danger, and sometimes in the darkness of the night, in spite of the vigilance which constantly guards these barriers, an attack all along the line by the wind and waves, may send the ocean boiling and roaring over the richest farms in the world, and fair cities, and dreaming country-houses.—The great rivers, too, are almost as dangerous as the ocean. Every year the rainfall and the melting snows from Switzerland and Germany come pouring down upon the flats of Holland.—Here the sluggish mass slowly drags itself between costly embankments to the sea. At Ratwyk, the Rhine is positively lifted out of Holland by powerful machinery. In France floods are of perpetual occurrence, and appear to have become more disastrous of late years. The Rhine and the Loire are utterly unmanageable. Of other rivers, the Elbe, and Danube, the Po, the Tagus, and even the Rhine and the Guadalquiver, are at times tremendous agents of devastation.

AVOID EVIL HABITS.—It is related that an Indian once brought up a young lion, and finding him weak and harmless, never attempted to control him. Every day the lion gained in strength and became more difficult to manage. At last, when excited by rage, he fell upon the Indian and tore him in pieces. It is thus with evil habits and bad passions. They are like this lion. If indulged in youth, they will cause us much vexation in after life, and may, perhaps destroy us. Youth, remember, and beware!

BEAUTIFUL DEATH.—A girl thirteen years old was dying. Lifting her eyes towards the ceiling, she said, softly: "Lift me higher, lift me higher! Her parents raised her up with pillows, but she faintly said, "No, not that; but there!" again looking earnestly toward heaven, whither her happy soul flew a few moments later. On her grave-stone these words are now carved:—"Jane B———, aged thirteen, *lifted higher.*" A beautiful idea of dying, was it not? Lifted higher!

So long as God holds you up by the will and determination to serve Him with which He inspires you, go on boldly and do not be frightened at your little checks and falls, so long as you can throw yourself into His arms in trusting love. Go there with an open, joyful heart as often as possible; if not always joyful, at least go with a brave and faithful heart.

A NEW DEFINITION.—A veil is a lady's protection from the too earnest gaze of the sun of heaven and the sons of men.

Why does a woman think more of a man as a wife than as a sweetheart? Because she is *dearer* to him after marriage!

'Tis so much easier to talk right than it is to do right.

GENERAL NEWS.

The plan for the Centennial Memorial Building at Philadelphia has been adopted. It will be a seperate and distinct structure from the main pavilion or industral hall, and will be designed for a double purpose; use during 1876 as the art gallery of the exhibition, and eventually as a national art museum. The general outline is a cross, with arms respectively 450 and 320 feet long. The main portals are located at the extremities of the shorter arms. A dome arises from the wing intersections, and four towers flank the dome on either side. The extreme length, exclusive of steps, of the long arm is 420 feet, of the short arm 320, and the width of each arm is 123 feet. The extreme height of the dome is 284 feet. The whole surface to be covered is 1,63 acres. The style of the building is "Venetian Renaissance," and will admit of elaborate ornamentation. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commisson was held on the 14th inst., to arrange for the immediate commencement of the work upon the building.

TAKE HEED.—No matter how intimate you may be with the friend with whom you may have business transactions, put your agreement in writing. How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and when each party puts his own construction on the matter and it is dismissed by each with the words, "All-right; all right." Frequently it comes out all wrong, and becomes a question for the lawyers and courts. More than three-fourths of the litigation of the people of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has it's peculiar meaning and memory may, by a change in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing ideas are fixed, and expensive lawsuits avoided.

At a recent discussion in the New York Farmer's Club, a correspondent writes of the virtues of the pumpkin: "I will give you a simple yet valuable cure for inflammatory rheumatism. A woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkin, which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time it produced a perfect cure. The fever drawn out by the poultices made them extremely offensive, as they were taken off. I know a man cured of severe inflammation of the bowels by the same kind of application. I think such subjects as this proper for discussion in a farmer's club."

WILKES BOOTH'S LOVE.—The death of John P. Hale brings to light a fact often hinted at pretty broadly before, but in which no lady's name has ever been given in print till now, to our knowledge. The fact is that it was a daughter of Mr. Hale who was engaged to Wilkes Booth, the man who shot President Lincoln. In Booth's diary, which was taken from his body, there was a picture of this lady.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

It is among the queer things that Caleb Cushing, now to be Minister to Spain, was President of the Charleston Convention, in which Ben Butler cast sixty votes for Jeff Davis for nomination to be President of the United States, and that at that time U. S. Grant was an obscure tanner at Galena, Ill. And this was less than fourteen years ago.

J. P. Molin, a celebrated sculptor of Sweden, is dead. His most celebrated work "The Wrestlers," representing two men bound together at the waist, and armed with knives, struggling in a duel to the death, was exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862, and was considered one of the most remarkable works of modern times.

After nearly twenty five years' experience of a prohibitory law, and seven or eight years' trial of a State police specially to enforce it, there are at this hour in the city of Boston three thousand places where liquors are illegally sold.

A gentleman who rather suspected some one was peeping through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper sauce, and went home to find his wife had been cutting wood and a chip had hit her in the eye.

In the salary debate on the 10th ult., Dawes brought out the fact that the President's perquisits amount to $50,000—exclusive of presents. The salary and unnecessary appropriations for the White House foot up $400,000 for a term.

Col. Forney predicts in the *Sunday Chronicle*, that before the holidays of 1875 John C. Breckinridge will be back in Congress, and also speaks a pleasant word for that distinguished Kentuckian.

An editor met a well educated farmer, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer forwarded him a promising pig, and charged him $9,50 for it.

A Green Bay (Wisconsin) dentist recently suspended work on a young lady's teeth for a moment and kissed her. The next day he paid the girl's father $300.

The real estate of the late Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has been sold at auction, Mrs. Pickens being the purchaser. The Edgewood or homestead tract, 3,600 acres, was bid off at $5,000; the Grove tract, 1,300 acres, at $3,000; and the Savannah River tract, 2,100 acres, at $13,100.

Atlanta, by a city census, claims a population of nearly $3,000, which makes her the first Georgia city.

The property in Boston, after all its ill-luck, is greater by eighty millions than in the whole State of New Jersey.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1874.

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POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

☞ The statement made by Senator Merrimon in the colloquy between himself and Mr. Edmunds during the debate on Wednesday, relative to the treatment of Northern "people" who come South to settle, were in each and every particular true. The life of any decent, respectable man who comes to the South seeking a home and settlement, is as safe as that of the most respectable of our own citizens. There is no hostility felt or manifested towards any man who comes here with an honest purpose of seeking a livelihood by toil or the investment of his capital. The contrary is not the truth. Northern men, or men from any quarter of the globe coming with such intentions, are welcome. We want labor; we want capital, and every inducement possible to our circumstances, is offered to induce their coming. Many such as those spoken of have come, and we have yet to learn of an incivility, indignity or outrage done them. They are members of our society, and are entitled to and receive the fullest protection of the law, and this too, without regard to the political faith they hold.

There is a class we frankly admit, that meet no welcome when they come. These are the men who come South for political purposes only; who know nothing of the sentiments or necessities of our people and care nothing for them; men who proclaim that politics is a trade, act upon that solution of political ethics, seek office by inflammatory appeals to the prejudices of our colored population, and use it, when secured, to plunder our people of their earnings and outrage their feelings. These men are unwelcome. We want nothing to do with them. They add nothing to our society and contribute in no way to the welfare of our commonwealth. They have wrought harm and harm only, wherever they have been. They have burdened our States with debt without equivalent benefit, have destroyed their credit, and, so far as possible, the reputation of our people as well. Let them remain at home. We neither need nor want them.—*Raleigh News.*

Well said, and we endorse every word of it.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.—We were pleased to notice, during the past three or four weeks, within a radius of from 3 to 6 miles around town, considerable improvements in farming operations,—the growing wheat seems to have been seeded more carefully than heretofore; generally, it has a good stand and looks promising.

Having made these observations in this immediate section, we inquired into the state of farming operations elsewhere, and have been informed that farmers in this and neighboring counties are paying a great deal more attentention to the cultivation of the soil than formerly, and take more interest generally in everything pertaining to their avocation.

This is a good sign and a harbinger of better times, in the not distant future, for this most useful and respected class of our community.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The Supreme Court has decided that in the proceedings in confiscation against the property of J. P. Benjamin, not sufficient notice was given to the defendants, and therefore the sale of Benjamin's property is void. In same court, the decision affirms the judgment below, holding that the confiscation of the property of John Slidell passed only a life estate, and did not affect the title of his children as heirs.

Pinchback, the colored Senator, cannot get his seat, and is said to be angry, and pronounces himself in favor of a new election, threatening damaging disclosures.

The Postmaster General earnestly recommends that the franking privilege be not restored until at least a fair trial of a year be made of its abolition.

By the repeal of the salary bill, which became a law by the signature of the President on last Wednesday, only the salaries of members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and Clerks of Congress and of the Executive Department are diminished. The salary of the President and of the several Justices of the Supreme Court cannot be touched, under the Constitution, during this term.

MARRIAGE OF THE GRAND DUKE OF EDINBURG AND THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA.—The marriage of the Duke of Edinburg to the Grand Duchess Maria was solemnized at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, P.M. The day was observed as a holiday, and from early morning, when salutes were fired, the streets were filled with people. The festivities in celebration of the event continued several days. The city was gaily decorated and also illuminated on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights. On Monday a grand military review took place in front of the winter palace. The troops participating consisted of 41 battalions of infantry, 37 squadrons of cavalry, and an artillery force of 140 guns. The weather was delightful, and the sleighing splendid.

In London flags were displayed from all the public and many private buildings on the day of the ceremony. Windsor Castle, the residence of the Prince of Wales, at Sandrigham and other buildings occupied by the royal family throughout the entire country, were profusely decorated with bunting. Bells were rung and services celebrated in the English churches.

We publish in another column a communication from an esteemed friend of Hope, Indiana. There are many interesting features in the letter, prominent among which is the sketch of the Granger movement,—*Six hungred Grangers in one County!* No wonder the politicians are becoming uneasy about the organization. We thank our correspondent for favors and hope every reader of the PRESS will give us such tangible proofs of good will and encouragement.

Twelve houses were destroyed by fire in Kingstree, South Carolina, on the night of January 23rd. No further particulars. Last year about this time it was destroyed by fire.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

SENATE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.—The bill to establish a uniform rate of interest in the State was recommitted to the Committee on Bank Currency.

HOUSE.—The bills authorizing the Boards of Education of Davidson and Randolph counties to establish Teachers' Institutes, the Senate bill incorporating the Ladies Memorial Association of Wilmington, and the Senate bill to amend the act to amend the charter of the N. C. Railroad, passed their several readings. The bill to increase the personal property and homestead exemption (making the Homestead and personal property absolute as to debts contracted after its ratification) passed its third reading by a vote of 88 yeas to 4 nays.

SENATE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.—The bill to make uniform the rate of interest, came up as the special order. The object of the bill and amendments is to equalize the rate of interest between banks and private individuals, and to fix the rate of interest at 8 per cent. A long debate followed in which Messrs. Merrimon, Humphrey, King, Morehead, Welch, Dunham, Norwood and Flemming participated. The question recurred upon the passage of the bill. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Dunham asked leave to change his vote to the affirmative, as he proposed a reconsideration. The bill then passed its third reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Turner introduced a bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables.

The bill exempting from taxation $300 worth of personal property for each tax payer in the State was postponed indefinitely.

The bill to amend the act in relation to fees of county officers, &c., was tabled.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Centre was tabled.

SENATE, Thursday, Jan. 22.—The unfinished business being the consideration of Mr. Dunham's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Usury Bill passed its final reading, was taken up and considered. Postponed till Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the resolution in regard to the penal and benevolent institutions was adopted. The resolution reads: "Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives, concurring, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate and five of the House be appointed to consider and report some plan by which a more economical system may be devised for the penal and benevolent institutions of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

HOUSE.—The bill to provide for an appropriation for the support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind for the current year, was taken up as the Special Order. [The bill provides for an appropriation of $46,500, $6,500 of which is to be expended for the completion of the building for the colored department.] The bill passed its several readings.

SENATE, Friday, Jan. 23.—The bill providing for the election of certain officers was taken up as the special order. Mr. Waring spoke at length in the advocacy of the bill. Mr. Seymour spoke against the bill. The matter was postponed.

HOUSE.—The Senate resolution appropriating $1,277 to reimburse those citizens who advanced this amount to defray the expenses of the State Geologist at the grand exposition at Vienna, was read and referred to the committee on claims.

The bill to provide arms for military schools passed its third reading.

The bill concerning the general election law was amended and passed its several readings.

The bill to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina passed its several readings.

SENATE, Saturday, Jan. 24.—Local matters were brought up, of no interest to this section.

Mr. Waring of Mecklenburg introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate the House of Representative concurring, that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best effors to procure the passage of a law by Congress fixing a uniform rate of interest for the loan or forbearance of money in every State and Territory in this country, with such penalties as will ensure the observance of the law.

At 12 o'clock the Usury Bill was up and passed by a large majority. A motion was made to adjourn *sine die* on 9th of Feburary. Alternate night sessions were agreed upon.

HOUSE.—Resolutions of impeachment of Judge Watts were introduced. Private bills consumed the balance of the day.

SENATE, Monday, Jan. 26.—Bill relating to a certain bridge on Yadkin river, passed. Bill for the adjustment of the State debt was postponed.

HOUSE.—Private bills. A bill incorporating a negro free mason lodge in Greensboro passed.

[We hope soon to have the pleasure of publishing the Captions of the Acts passed.]

DANVILLE PRICES FOR OLD TOBACCO.—We mentioned last week that old tobacco was in active demand in our market, at good prices. As an indication of what that description of the leaf is doing, we will take as a sample a few sales made at one of the warehouses a few days ago. On the 15th there was sold at the Farmers' Warehouse a considerable quantity of old tobacco, some of it in large parcels, at excellent figures. One parcel of 106 pounds brought $60 a hundred; one parcel, $55; one, $40; one, $44; one, $24.50; one, $31; one, $30; one, $33; one, $28; and so on. Two lots of nearly five hundred pounds each were sold at $26 a hundred.

All the warehousemen advise the planters having old tobacco to bring it in.—*Danville Register.*

No Probable Increase of the Public Debt.

We are pleased to see that since the decided vote on Mr. Holman's resolution, that there was no necessity to increase the public debt, noticed in the *Press* last week, that the receipts from Customs and Internal Revenue during the present month have been coming in so well as to justify the Secretary in expressing the opinion that there will be no increase of the public debt.

This is truly gratifying. Give the officials some more such "big licks," and the finances will be wonderfully improved in a few months.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATTS.—A memorial having been addressed to the General Assembly by Josiah Turner, Jr., asking for the impeachment of Judge Watts for disgraceful conduct, drunkenness and bribe-taking, Mr. Bennett, of Anson, offered a resolution looking to that object.

FOR THE PRESS.

Renewed Proposal.

BARTHOLOMEW CO., IND., Jan. 18, 1874.

In your issue of January 8th, last, the first editorial I notice, is headed as above, that your list could easily be doubled by each subscriber procuring an additional annual subscriber, and then you would pledge yourselves to increase the size of the *Press*, and publish a first class paper. You pledge yourselves also to do your part, provided the good people of seven adjoining counties, assist you in procuring subscribers. I notice you had forgotten Bartholomew, for the reason perhaps, that you are not aware how highly your valuable paper is appreciated here; so taking for granted that you did not intentionally omit us when you spoke of "our friends and subscribers," we will consider ourselves included in the appeal as above, so herewith find postoffice order in payment of three subscribers for one year from date, whose names are herewith appended. Of the five papers I am taking, I do assure you, the *Press* is the most welcome. Another case in point: A Postoffice official at our place, a short time ago, requested of me the favor to take the *Press* out of my box the night it came and return it the next morning;—said he generally commenced on the first page, and never stopped until he came to the advertisements, and often read them through. If this is the case, don't you think you should commence to rand the *Press* as a first-class paper as it is?—

Perhaps some of your many readers would like to hear something from this county, part of which was first settled forty-five years ago by citizens of your county and neighborhood. It was then a wilderness and a wet, swampy country; now the scene is changed. The swamps are drained with tile, two feet under the surface, (something like those formerly used to convey water from the water works in Salem) only these are a foot long and placed against each other. They are manufactured here, burnt like brick, and cost according to size, from ten to forty cents per dozen, and produce a great change in the production of the soil, ranging from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre, where before it was too wet to produce anything. Our forests are unlike those of N. C.; they are composed of a variety of timber, beach constituting one-half, ashe one-sixth, oak and elm one-sixth; walnut, cherry, mulberry, several varieties of maple, hickory, locust, and hackbury. The beach produces our best firewood, and very good building timber. To a North Carolinian our county appears to be one vast bottom, being generally level and inclined to be wet. We have turnpike roads, running in every direction, built under the law of '64, which made provision for the building of such roads by taxing the owners of lands, within a mile and a half on each side of the line of such road, so in winter our roads are as good as in summer. At this writing the thermometer is zero, and in a few days it may be as mild again as it is with you. That is the only great objection to this country,—the sudden changes. I have often seen a change of 40° to 60° in twenty-four hours. The wet season is also very objectionable.

Our little town, Hope, is pleasantly situated on a small stream, is well-drained, and improving. The Female Seminary located here, is very ably conducted, and in a flourishing condition. Its Principal, Rev. F. R. Holland, a native of your town, deserves a great deal of credit, and its present beautiful and attractive exterior, together with the success of the enterprise is the result of his untiring industry and energy. The two principal business houses in the town are owned and conducted by former citizens of your neighborhood—doing a heavy business in dry goods and groceries, and what is remarkable, they both formerly drove stage coaches into Salem, in the days of Bland, the contractor. But withal, our people are becoming very extravagant, even in this land of plenty. Our present courthouse, which is just enclosed, and to be finished by the 1st of July, will cost the county two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the jail which is just finished, forty thousand more. This will give you an idea of the taxes imposed upon us. And just as we are getting through with this, a Legislative committee recommend the building of a new State House, to eclipse that of any State in the Union, and to cost two and a half million

The Farmers' movement in this county and State is beginning to assume great proportions, and as I see very little in your valuable paper about them, I will continue to impose on your columns, but will be brief. We have about six hundred Grangers in this county, and they are growing in numbers. It is progressive in its character, and vast in importance. The first great object, they wish to overcome, is the high price of transportation. If this can be accomplished the producer and consumer will be mutually benefitted. That Railroads have been imposing on the honest farmer, none will deny. It is so plain that all producers see it now, thus giving birth to the Grange movement. The Republican papers of the State commence complaining that it is evident that the next State Legislature will organize a "farmers' ring." We say, why should they not? If Legislative action is to be controlled by rings in this country, the farming interest, which is the leading one in the State, will have to pick up the weapons or be enslaved. The agricultural force of the country must be arrayed in some organization for self-protection, and secure proper recognition of its rights and interests. Farmers cast more votes than any other class. Are their interests guarded as well as those of other classes? Farmers are not void of responsibility for this situation; their votes and influence are used to obtain the power which is wielded against them. Let them then develop this organization, and use the weapons hitherto directed against them, and they will be fully able to protect their interests against any encroachments whatever. But I have prolonged this article to a greater length than I at first intended, for which I hope your readers will pardon me.

INDIANA.

The State Legislatures now or soon to be in session are twenty-three, viz: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and North Carolina. Three Territorial Legislatures are also in session, viz: Colorado, Montana, and Utah. —*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE GEORGIA STATE GRANGE.—The State Grange which has been in session at Atlanta, adjourned on the 22d inst. It adopted a resolution recommending the creation of a State Bureau of Agriculture. A Direct Trade Company was organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW COMETS.—The past year is marked by the discovery of quite a number of new comets, and the re-observations of others previously noted but since invisible. Particularly is the case in comparison with 1872, when only one of these vagrant bodies, and that a fragment of Biela's comet was seen. Up to the current date seven have been observed, which were found as follows: No. 1 on the 3rd of April, by Stephen at Marseilles. This comet is identical with No. 2, of 1868. The second body is a new one, and of short period, and was noted by Tempel on July 3rd at Milan. Another new comet was observed by Breolly at Marseilles, and a fifth of considerably brilliancy, passing southwardly, by Paul Henry at Paris, on the 23d of the same month. On September 1, Stephen, of Marseilles, obtained feeble views of Brorsen's, and on the 3d Faye's comets. Another new discovery was made on November 10 by Le Verrier at Paris of a comet which has a slight motion to the southwest, and the last new arrival has been found on November 11 by the Vienna Academy of Sciences.

ICE FLOOD AT BUFFALO, N. Y.—The weather and high winds caused the ice in the Buffalo river to move about 11 o'clock on the morning of January 22, piling it up in such force against the bridge over Ohio street as to carry away that strong structure, and in its course sweeping away ten first-class vessels down the stream piling them en masse against the Michigan street bridge. The bowsprits of the vessels in their rapid course carried away the lower part of Plympton's elevator and inflicted serious damage to the City and Enagaro elevators, and completely demolished the sheds of the New York Central Railway Company. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars; the damage to Plympton's elevator is $20,000. The water is now overflowing the banks, and running into the Lake through the Hamburg Canal. The greatest excitement prevails

TIFFIN, OHIO, January 23.—The water is higher here than for twenty-five years. Dwellings and farms are inundated.

STATISTICS OF PORK PACKING.—The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Chicago, contains the third annual statement of the pork packing of the West. Returns from 389 points and 21 additional estimated, give the total packing of hogs to date at 4,700,000; estimated for the season, 5,304,000; packed at these points last season, 5,526,000. The hogs packed this season are equal to 4,774,000 of last year's average weight. The estimated decrease in average weight is ten per cent. showing a decrease of 175,000,000 pounds in the aggregate weight. The decrease in the production of hams, shoulders and sides is estimated at 106,000,000 pounds. The falling off in the yield of lard is estimated at seven pounds per hog, being an aggregate decrease of 46,000,000, equivalent to 143,000 tierces.

SALMON IN THE POTOMAC.—It is satisfactory to believe that in a few years the Potomac will be stocked with salmon, one of the finest and most desirable of food fishes. As stated some time ago over 30,000 young fish of this species have been placed in one of the tributaries of the Potomac. The experiment of stocking rivers with different kinds of fish has been very successful in many instances, and there is no reason why the salmon should not thrive in the Potomac as well as in other waters in the same latitude on the Pacific side. The 30,000 young salmon referred to were placed in a small branch of the Shenandoah, near Winchester, Va., this point being selected because there are no black bass there to gobble up the new comers, and for the reason that the water is cool and clear and better adapted to their growth. By the time they get ready to go down the river they will have attained a sufficient size to be able to protect themselves from their enemies, the black bass. The young salmon remain in the water where they are first placed until they weigh about a pound each, when they leave for the sea. In a few years they return, weighing from five to fifteen pounds each.—*Washington Star.*

In the active pursuit of pleasure or gain, the inestimable blessing of health is too often forgotten, until disease is firmly seated, and the fact only realized by great bodily and mental suffering. The Liver is the vulnerable point in most persons, and the disarrangement of the organ involves almost the whole system; hence the reason why under Liver disease there is enumerated such a number of afflictions, and we claim the SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR to be a remedy for them all.

A fresh and genuine article at Zevely's Drug Store.

THE INVENTOR OF FAIRBANKS' SCALES KNIGHTED.—A letter from the United States Commissioner at Vienna announces that the Emperor of Austria has created Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the inventor of the Fairbanks' Scales, a Knight of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph." This is a rare testimonial to the value of American inventive genius, but when the immense value of a reliable and standard weighing machine to the commerce of the entire civilized world is considered, it is one fully merited.—*N. Y. World.*

COLD MONTH.—November, 1873, has proved to be about the coldest of the last half century. But there is some consolation in the fact that mild winters frequently follow a cold November. In 1827 November was famous for its coldness, being the most severe known for fifty years, but it ended with a complete change, and the winter was the mildest remembered for years.

LARGE GIFTS.—During the year 1873 the sum of $4,493,000 was given or pledged to American colleges by various individuals. The largest beneficiaries were Yale College, to the extent of $196,284; Harvard, $158,075; Cornell University, $185,000; and Well's College for Women, $100,000. In the Eastern and Middle States $1,767,800 was devoted to the construction of new college buildings, and $863,000 for the same purpose in the Western and Southern States.

FALLING OFF.—A great falling off in railroad building in this country appears in the figures presented in the annual report of the Iron and Steel Association. The number of miles of track laid in 1873 was 3,000, a decrease of 50 per cent. in one year. In 1870, when the highest point was reached, 6,779 miles were laid.

In the Virginia Legislature there are 53 farmers. 38 lawyers, 9 physicians, 8 merchants, 4 ministers, 3 journalists, 2 manufactures, 4 shoemakers, 1 miller, 1 cooper, 1 auctioneer, 1 baker, 1 carpenter and 4 laborers.

WILD HORSES OF THE WEST.—Large numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Arkansas and Smokey Hill Rivers. They are of all sizes and colors, and are the wildest of wild animals. They usually roam in bands of from six to twenty, and will run at sight of a man two miles away. A great many domestic horses as well as mules, which have strayed away from their owners, have taken up with the wild ones. After running with them awhile they become as wild as their untamed companions. Various methods have been adopted to capture these aboriginal horses, but they have generally proved fruitless. A scrubby colt or broken-down mule is, as a general rule, the only reward for all the time, labor, and expense in such visionary schemes.

VISITORS.—The total number of visitors to the Central Park, New York, during 1872 was nearly 10,900,000, and the number last year has already exceeded those figures. One day last January there were 75,000 visitors, of whom at least 40,000 resorted to the lakes and ponds. The lakes and ponds of the Park include many acres, from which the snow is carefully cleared after each snow-storm, so that the ice may be in good condition for skating. The expenses of this work last year was no less than $22,000.

Among phenomena of anatomy the most celebrated parallel in modern times to Chang and Eng was presented by the Hungarian sisters, Helen and Judith, though they were joined back to back by the thighs and loins. They were born in 1701 and lived to their 22d year. It is said they had, neither the same temperament nor character, but were very fond of each other, and performed some physiological acts in common and others separately, and were sick and died together. Such monstrosities were formerly regarded as proofs of the anger of God, or as the work of demons, and, as such, by the old Greek and Roman laws, were at once put to death. Even as late as the seventeenth century they were either destroyed or shut up from human sight. So that Chang and Eng, after all, had a more comfortable fate than they might have had in an earlier period of the world's history.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEW INVENTION.—Messrs. J. H. & J. Reynolds, of Brixton, have patented an invention in England, for which they are obtaining a patent also in the United States of America, to secure safe railway travelling at a hundred miles an hour. This invention is an addition to engines, carriages, &c., and is a permanent way to enable trains to reach their termini in from two-thirds to one-half of the time usually occupied.

All is now quiet at Austin, Texas. The lawful government is getting into working order, and the Legislature will speedily elect a United States Senator. The *State Journal* suspended; Ex-Governor Davis appears no more on the scene, and in all probability Texas now takes its place with Virginia and Georgia, as redeemed from rulers alien from and repugnant to her people.

According to Probst's Almanac for 1874, the total number of Lutheran ministers in this country is 2,431; of congregations 4,290, and of communicants 529,959.

The London *Globe* remarks that some statistics, contained in Mr. Winslow's book, just published, shows that the increase of insanity in England is too formidable to be contemplated without dismay. The census of 1861 in England showed one insane person in 842. Ten years later the proportion had increased to one in 403, which, taking into consideration the relative increase of the population, makes the number of insane very nearly double.

For more than three years, says the *Coal Gazette*, a fire has been raging at No. 6 mine, Summit Hill, Pa. The company have been using every means in their power to put out the flames, but without any good result as yet. Indeed, it is only lately that the water which had been damned up at the expense of much labor, was turned on the fire.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Death of Gen. S. F. Patterson.

Just as we go to press, we receive the sad intelligence of the death of Gen. Samuel Finley Patterson, at his residence, Palmyra, in Caldwell county, on the evening of the 19th of Jan. ult. Gen. Patterson was born in Virginia in the year 1800, moved to this State while quite a boy, settled in Wilkesboro and engaged in the mercantile business with his maternal uncle, John Finley. He married a daughter of General Edmond Jones of Caldwell county. In 1835, under the administration of Gov. Morehead, Gen. Patterson was Treasurer of State and moved to Raleigh. He was president of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad in 1839 and served a term or more as Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. He moved to Caldwell county about 1842 and made his home in the beautiful valley of the Yadkin, at Palmyra—a spot that never fails to entrance the passing artist. He was elected to the State Senate in 1848-'49-'61. Probably no other North Carolinian enjoyed, while in public life, so thoroughly the confidence and esteem of men of all political creeds. His friendship was sought by the most distinguished of our statesmen. He numbered among his warm personal friends, Judges Ruffin and Budger, Governors Morehead, Manly, Graham and others. He has left a number of devoted relatives and a host of friends to mourn his death, but not alone among these will his loss be felt, for many a log cabin has been cheered by his liberality. Gen. Patterson was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and was a devout christian. As his constitution had been giving away gradually for several months, his death was not unlooked for. He was buried with masonic honors, in the family burial ground.—*Piedmont Press.*

MAKING HIS FORTUNE.—Those of our readers, who, in 1872, attended the Fair at Wilmington, and visited one of the side shows, will remember the two negro girls whose bodies are naturally united at the hips, and who were said to be natives of Columbus county. They were called the two-headed Nightingale and were until lately shown in various sections in this country. The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says they are now exhibiting in Paris, and their Manager is getting rich with them. He brooks no artificial rivalry, and has sued the proprietor of a concert saloon who shows two girls whose jointure is effected by fastening them together in a single bodice. The complaint is that the bogus curiosity injures the business of the genuine.—*Wilmington Star*

The Wadesboro *Herald* says: We have just been shown a new invention by Mr. Sidney Morton, of this place, which is designed, we think, when fully introduced, to supersede anything of its kind ever before made. It is the simplest kind of a curry-comb, having two sides, one coarse and the other fine, which removes all dirt and polishes the animal. The cost of making will be no more than the ordinary, and they will be found much more durable. The inventor has applied for and received a patent, and now carries it in his bosom a guarded treasure.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The remains of Miss Alexander arrived at Charlotte last evening, on the 9 o'clock express train, and were met at the depot by a party of gentlemen friends of the family, and escorted up town. The corpse will be put on the train this morning and go to Lincolton, where it will be interred. We learn that the young lady died at the house of a friend in New York, of diptheria. The event brings sorrow to many hearts. Yea, verily, "We all do fade as a leaf."

NEW FALLS COTTON MILLS BURNED.—The extensive cotton mills located in Almanance county, and known as the Big Falls Mills, belonging to Messrs. W. A. & A. J. Murray, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning at ten o'clock, together with a flour mill adjoining. The fire was the result of an accident, catching from some of the machinery. The loss sustained is some $40,000, there being no insurance upon either the buildings or machinery.

The mills were established som 25 years ago, having been for 18 years in possession of the present firm. Aside from the loss sustained by the Messrs. Murray; quite a number of operators have been deprived of work.

Mr. Murray, the popular Senator from Almanance, is of the firm which has met with this misfortune.—*Raleigh News.*

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate on the 20th inst., by Gov. Caldwell, for confirmation.:

Directors for Insane Asylum—Wesley Whitaker, Esq., Col. Thomas G. Walton, G. W. Stanton, Esq., Dr. T. L. Banks, T. M. Argo, Esq., Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Dr. J. G. Ramsey, E. W. Pou, Esq., Col. C. L. Harris, *James M. Pool, Esq., *Anderson Betts, Esq., *Gen. W. D. Jones, Rev. J. W. Hood and Rev. G. W. Brodie.

Trustees for the Deaf & Dumb, and the Blind Institution—John Nichols, Esq., Albert Johnson, Esq., R. S. Tucker, Esq., Chas. D. Heartt, Esq., *Jas. J. Nowell, Esq., W. W. White, Esq., and Handy Lockhart.

Directors for the Penitentiary—Rev. G. W. Welker, J. R. Harrison, Esq., J. S. Allen, Esq., J. M. Coffin, Esq., and *Stewart Ellison.

For State Librarian.—Thomas R. Purnell, Esq.

For Keeper of the Capitol—Isaac W. Rogers, Esq.

*New appointments.—*News.*

Wilmington made another shipment of cotton to Europe on Tuesday. The German brig Dorothea took out 368 bales to Bremen.

PREACHING ON THE RALEIGH STREETS.—Rev. Cyrus Holmes, of Illinois, was preaching on the streets of Raleigh, last week. The *Sentinel* says he talks very sensible, and has a fine, full voice. He predicts the end of the world in 1878.

A correspondent of the *Spirit of the South*, (Rockingham, Richmond county,) says that there is a band of robbers who infest the western part of Randolph county and the eastern portion of Davidson county, making occasional forays into Richmond, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Rowan counties. The band numbers about 25, including some dozen women. They steal everything they can lay their hands on and commit all sorts of outrages.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	50 a 60	Salt	1 80 a 1 90
Corn, (old)	60 a 75	" American,	0 60
Wheat,	1 60 a 1 75	Candles ada.	20 a 25
Flour,	4 00 a 4 25	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Meal,	2 a 2	" Kerosene,	40 a 60
Chop,	1½ a 2	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10
Bacon,	12 a 15	" " A	10½
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	Yarn, Fries,	1 30 a 1 40
Lard,	11 a 12	Iron,	5½ a 6
Eggs,	18 a 20	Nails,	6½ a 7
Molasses,	28 a 40	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12
" Mount.	15 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Butter,	25 a 00	Clover Seed,	
Peas,	65 a 70	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
Apples, green,	1.00 a 1.50	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" dried,	5 a 10	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Potatoes, sw.	60 a 65	Shingles,	
" irish,	60 a 75	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
Coffee,	28 a 33½	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Rags,	2½ a 3½
" crushed,	15 a 18	Butter Beans,	10

Dried Peeled Peaches, 10 a 21.

New York, Jan. 26—Cotton, 16¾ a 16¾; Flour, $6 90 to $8 10; Corn, 00 a 91; Wheat $1 58 a $1 75; Gold, $11¼ a $0 00.

Charlotte, Jan. 26.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, $4 50 a $4 60; Corn, 85 a 93; Oats, 60 a 56; Wheat, $1 60 a $1 65; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 80 a 90; Lard, 11 a 12½.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	8.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.0[illegible] M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive 11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	" 9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	" 5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	" 4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	
STATIONS.	WESTWARD. ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

urday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Friday; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 4 p. m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday, the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Wommack's is the place to get your HARDWARE

An interesting School Exhibition will take place at Chesnut Grove School House, Midway Township, Davidson County, on the 7th of February next. Mr. H. L. Beckerdite, the teacher, cordially invites his patrons and friends to attend.

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **Hickory Chairs** at WOMMACK'S. Sell from 50 cents to $1 25.

Improvements are still the order of the day. Lots are being laid out in Salem and Winston and purchased. Lots in the open field West of Salem will soon be in market, at prices which we hope will induce mechanic's to make permanent homes among us. We need working men more than merchants.

Thompson's Sons & Shelton's Plows and Points

AT WOMMACK'S

Mr John Lashmit, while cutting wood at the Vineyard of S. T. Mickey, on Monday last, accidently cut his foot very badly, causing considerable and dangerous hemorrhage.

Thomasville Shoes

To be had at WOMMACK'S.

ALL THE WORLD'S A BARBER SHOP AND EVERY MAN'S A BARBER.—The following effusion clipped from an old paper was handed to us with the request to print it. We do so with pleasure, as it bristles all over with truth:

THE SHAVERS.

The barber shaves with polished blade,
The merchant shaves in constant trade;
The broker shaves on twelve per cent.,
The landlord shaves by raising rent;
The doctor shaves in patient pills,
The tapster shaves in pints and gills;
The farmer shaves in hay and oats,
The banker shaves in his own notes;
The lawyer shaves both friend and foes,
The peddler shaves where'er he goes;
The officeholder shaves the nation.
The parson shaves to men's salvation;
The wisty churchman shaves his brother,
The people all shave one another.

Buggy Spokes, Felloes,

AXLES, HUBS and SHAFTS at WOMMACK'S

Speaking of delinquent subscribers and newspaper borrowers, our attention was drawn to the following extract from Will. Carleton's Farm Ballads. It hits the nail squarely on the head:

"Good morning sir:—Mr. Editor, how is the folks today?
I owe you for next year's paper: I thought I'd come in and pay.
And Jones, is going to take it, and this is the money, here;
I shut down on lending it to him, and coaxed him to try it a year.
And here is a few little items, that happened last week in our town:
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just jotted them down.
And here's a bucket of cherries, my wife picked expressly for you;
And a small bunch of flowers from Jennie—she thought she must send something too.
And now you are chuck full of business, and I wont be takin' your time.
I've things of my own to attend to—good day sir, I believe I will climb."
The Editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump,
"God bless this old farmer," he muttered, "he's a regular Editor's trump."

The American Star Harness

DRESSER. Every Farmer should have a box. Only 25 cents. For sale at WOMMACK'S.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—This excellent Monthly comes to us full of good things, containing the second of the papers entitled "Glimpses of Texas," illustrates the life of Northern upland and Southern coast, of Dallas and Galveston, and treats largely of the commercial and industrial progress of the State.

The March number will contain the first of three articles of "The Great South" series, describing life and adventures "Among the Mountains." This introductory article deals with a region hitherto almost unknown to the general reader and ordinary traveler—viz: Western North Carolina, where the great Appalachian system of mountains, which forms the Atlantic barrier of this continent, culminates in a region whose wildness and grandeur are amply testified to by the wealth of illustration lavished upon the article describing it. A journey of six hundred miles on horseback was made in order to obtain the illustrations for the March article of "Among the Mountains."

Scribner & Co., Broadway, New York, $4 a year. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore.

FLOUR per Sack or Pound

at WOMMACK'S.

GODEY for Feburary, as usual, is bright and agreeable. The steel engraving is seasonable, and the fashion plate all that could be desired. The reading matter is interesting and entertaining. Godey is never dull, and hence its universal popularity.

20 **BOXES TOBACCO**, Large Lot of **SNUFF**, by the Box or Gross, at WOMMACK'S.

Messrs. Fries' watch dogs escaped from their enclosure a few nights since and killed a cow belonging to Dr. Spencer, of Winston.

Wm. Brooks, son of C. B. Brooks, Agt. N. W. N. C. R. R. was accidentally thrown down by by a hand car on the Railroad. No damage resulted.

HAY.—Considerable lots of hay are being brought to town and readily sold at 50 cents per hundred. We also notice baled hay passing to the depot for shipment, by some of our enterprising South Fork farmers.

E. L. next week.

MARRIED,

In Salem on the 14th inst., by Rev. A. L. Oerter, Mr. EMANUEL MILLER to Mrs. LAURA CHITTY. All of this county.

DIED,

At High Point, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. L. M. SULLIVAN, consort of A. V. Sullivan, Esq., after a protracted and painful illness.

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. McKAUGN, wife of Archibald McKaugn.

Also, Mrs. PAYNE, wife of the late James Payne, aged 54 years.

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.

1 Fine Buggy Animal.

1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon.

1 2 Horse Wagon, 1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms.

R. A. WOMMACK.

Jan. 29, 1874.—5–

SALE OF Valuable Lots & Lands.

THE heirs of the late John Brown, being of age, and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction, on the premises, in Winston, FOR CASH, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1874, at 1 o'clock, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, on Main Street, opposite the residence of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq.,—said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place he will sell in two lots, a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Silas and Muddy Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Rob't Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller, Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the Courthouse door in Winston. J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 29, 1874. 5-2t.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! AT THE BOOK STORE!

ATTRACTIVE STYLES!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

CORN WANTED.—A lot of Corn wanted, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

WM. COOPER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 22, 1874. 2t.

The American Farmer

Began a new volume January 1. This is an old established standard FARMER'S PAPER, devoted to agriculture and its interests. Special attention is paid—besides that given to the staple crops, artificial and home-made manures, &c.,—to LIVE STOCK, FRUIT GROWING, THE DAIRY, &c. Some of the ablest of American agriculturists write for it. It is PRACTICAL, SUBSTANTIAL, RELIABLE. $1 50 a year. To clubs of five or more only $1 each. VERY LIBERAL AND HANDSOME PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS. Last three numbers of '73 free to all new names received before Dec. 31. Specimen Numbers free. AGENTS WANTED everywhere.

SAM'L. SANDS & SON, PUBLISHERS, Baltimore, Md.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C

KIND WORDS.

The Associated Reformed Presbyterian says:—For years Perry Davis' Pain-Killer has been known as a most useful family medicine. For pains and aches we know nothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good. We speak from experience, and testify to what we know. No family ought to be without a bottle of Davis' Pain-Killer.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROV., R. I.,—*Gents*:—Although a stranger to you, I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847, and I am on most intimate terms with it still; my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Summer Complaints, Sore Throat, Croup, Bruises and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case. Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D.

Judging by our own experience, whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely as an unequalled liniment, and valuable internal remedy for colds and various other complaints.—*Every Month.*

The efficacy of Perry Davis' world-renowned *Pain Killer* in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has been amply attested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines it stands unrivaled.—*Boston Courier.*

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston, says:—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain-Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

"PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is really a valuable medicament, and, unlike most of the articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; and, by keeping it at hand, families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—*Boston Traveller.*

"We have tested the PAIN-KILLER, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known."—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.* 2-4w.

ishwitz's Hatchows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, able Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, re Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

00,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD RON and BRASS CASTINGS.

ring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new.
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

Tis there they make the new things out of the old
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got.
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as you've found,
something you have found.
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

POSTPONEMENT!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
OVER A MILLION IN BANK!
SUCCESS ASSURED.
A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN,
ON TUESDAY, 31st OF MARCH NEXT.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

They have already realized
OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,
and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and equivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and
12,000 CASH GIFTS,
$1,500,000,
will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

These tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,00
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn'tn'g to.....$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorally required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Strupe's Upper Leather,

HEAVY AND LIGHT,

FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,

Sept. 11, 1873.-37

PREMIUM CHROMO. Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for CATALOGUE, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo, "THE LITTLE FLORIST," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of FIVE DOLLARS.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA

July 17, 1873 29-12m

...OWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,

...S. OF ALL COLORS.

OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,**
KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,
Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

Call at the Store, one door above W. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! ...ines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,

P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA

Jan. 16, 1873–3-12m.

JOHN C. DAY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
Norfolk, Va.

July 17,–29-6m.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,
And Dealers in every variety of
Papers, Twines, Envelopes,
GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,
1310 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

...WHERE TO B...

IS AN...

IMPORTANT ...

To every person in the land, rich or poor, ... greatest advantage in the purchase of the ... worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal ... second place, they should understand thei... to purchase their goods at the LOWEST ... place they should sell to their customers ...

We hope that our many friends ... quisites for good merchants, and ... and to inspire continued and incr... votion to business, we beg lea...

LARGES...

STOC... EVER P...

We present unusual and unt... for every trade and profession, ... prices.

W...

Dress Goods, from plain to beau...
Dry Goods, largest assortment to...
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes...
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck a...
Musical Instruments, cheap to g...
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes. Mor...
Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, ...
splendid Gaiters, Bay State ...
and Shoes of all kinds, includi...
Boys, Youths Misses and Childr...
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for your...
...line of these goods.

LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, ...
We are determined to sell these ... AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unre...
We are aware of the scarcity of m...
With a grateful sense of favors a... large increase of pa...

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers IN PARTICULAR AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil, Sweet Oil, Turpentine, Patent Medicines, Chrome Yellow, Extracts, Chrome Green, Linseed Oil, Spices, Spanish Brown, Castor Oil, Machine Oil, Ven. Red, Liniment, Essences, Cordial, Putty, Window Glass,

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoe Nails, Shoe Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Trace Chains, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Cutting Knives, Scythes, Brier Hooks, Hames, Whips, Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight.

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctionee,

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON

To the Fut[ure] of our bliss.

Thus we'll not, sweetly nestling
'Round the path through which we tread
Sweetest flowers of joy and gladness
Waiting but to crown our head.

[ ]d to the Future.—
[ ] Past;

[illegible] will come if hard, [illegible]
in for a number of yea[rs]
than we purchase; when our [illegible]
fenced, well stocked, well tilled and well
ed by roads; when there are fewer idlers
more producers; when Southern people eat
Southern food and wear goods of Southern
manufacture, or imported through Southern
ports, then we will have "good times," and
they will come to stay, and the fall of a few
cents in cotton will not threaten our farmers
with famine or the country with poverty.

How Money is Made by Farming.

Much labor is done on farms that is not farming in its true sense. By such labor no money is ever made. A man may support himself and his family, keep out of debt, and have a few dollars in his pocket by practicing the most stringent economy. If he is otherwise an industrious and sober, he is on the down with loose brakes, and the end is not . But farming in its true sense is a equal in dignity to that of law or needs equal study, mental ca[pacity] ntelligently directed labor to s in it. The principle which practice of the true farmer erstood and a steady, consis- perations must be followed. ully learned the nature and il he possesses, and chosen the table, and the stock to be kept upon it, he does not chosen course, but in good raises his regular crops, and regular increasing fertility. empts or frightens him. He iry this season or crops the ting if any particular product nd brings a good price he has l and reaps his share of the saves as much money as some are and economy, purchasing tools, seeds, manure and ma- business habits and constant occasions gives him reasona- inst the effects of adverse sea- eather. Always prepared, he te, and always calm; he is never thus, "taking time by the [for]- the stern old tyrant at his co[ming] him at his will. He has no [pa]ir[s] steady.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Here's yer nice roast chick'n'n taters, all nice and hot;" holding up his plate and walking the platform.

"Where did you get that chicken, uncle?" asks a possenger.

Uncle looks at the intruder sharply, and then turns away, crying:

"Here's yer nice roast chick'n, gentl'm'n, all hot; needn't go in de house for dat."

"Where did you get that chicken?' repeated the inquisitive passenger.

"Look-e-yer," says uncle, speaking privately, "is you from de Norf?"

"Yes."

"Is you a friend ob de cullud man?"

"I hope I am."

"Den don't you nebber aks me whar I got dat chick'n agin. Here's yer nice roast chick'n, all hot."

The train started.

An old gentleman of the name of Gould having married a very young wife, wrote a poetical episte to a friend to inform him of it, and concluded it thus:

"So you see, my dear sir, though I'm
eighty years old,
A girl of eighteen is in love with old
Gould.

To which his friend replied:

"A girl of eighteen may love Gould, it is
true,
But believe me, dear sir, it is Gold with-
out U!"

An organist tells this story: A strange man was acting as sexton. An old gentleman who was deaf, took his seat in a pew, and produced from his pocket an ear-trumpet of curious shape, and to the dismay of the temporary sexton raised it toward his face. The sexton sprang to his side, and said something in a low voice, whereupon the gentleman endeavored to raise the trumpet to his ear, but was prevented by the sexton seizing his hand. With increasing voice and excitement, he said: "You mustn't blow that horn in here. If you do, I shall be obliged to put you out!" And the good old man, pocketing his bugle, heard nothing of service or sermon.

New Conundrums from *St. Nicholas*.

Why are E and A like good people? Because they meet in heaven.

When is a poor white man like a Guinea Negro? When he lives in Ashantee.

What is the difference between an article put up at auction and sin? One is bid for and the other is forbid.

Why does a man become a Spiritualist in cold weather? Because he then believes in wrappings.

Said Lord John Russell to Hume, at a social dinner, "What do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship. "Number one, my lord," was the commoner's prompt reply.

Uncle James, walking with his little niece, aged four, points to the moon, on whose disk the dark spots show quite plainly, and says, "There is a man in the moon burning brush." The infantile realist puts up her little nose and sniffs, saying, "Yes I 'mell de 'moke."

[illegible]CUTE, New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8th. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

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NEW and SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THIS FINANCIAL CRISIS and the HOLIDAYS, by **HORACE WATERS & SON,** 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. A LARGE DISCOUNT to MINISTERS, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, etc.

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SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator,

A purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

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[illegible] cure all
Derangement of
[illegible]R MEDICINE,
[illegible]ing kept
[illegible]our

[illegible] a diseased

For Dyspepsia

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

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VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURE DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

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If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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The colosal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechan cal skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col, Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

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CONGESTION OF THE LU[NGS]
[illegible]ORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
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HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
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COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

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Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

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This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing* Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills, and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,** ***and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

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